

The St. Johns Herald.

VOLUME II.

ST. JOHNS, APACHE COUNTY, ARIZONA TERRITORY, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1886.

WHOLE NUMBER 95

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Springville, . . . Arizona.

A correspondent writing to the Silver City Enterprise from Carlisle, says: "There is a gang of eight or ten Mexican rustlers making their headquarters in the Horseshoe mountains, on the Arizona and New Mexico line, and stealing horses throughout the entire country, from Solomonville to within fifteen miles of Silver City. They are holding a herd near their rendezvous in the mountains named, and were seen by Gila stockmen about two weeks ago. If they have not driven their booty into Mexico by the time the round-up is over they will probably be paid a visit they will have occasion not to forget."

Washington, Oct. 21.—It is today learned that the district attorney of Arizona recently represented to the attorney general that sufficient evidence was obtainable to convict Geronimo and his brave of murder before a civil tribunal, and that in view of the fact Gov. Zuleik of Arizona had requested the president to cause the military officers to surrender the hostile to the civil authorities of the territory for trial.

Notwithstanding this request the President has ordered the confinement of the Indians at Ft. Pickens is accepted at the war department as conclusive evidence of the intention of the government to treat them as prisoners of war and not as ordinary marauders amenable to civil jurisdiction.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The revenues so far this month have averaged over a million dollars a day, and are now about \$12,000,000 in excess of expenditures. The financial situation is regarded at the treasury department as favorable for another call of three per cent bonds and it is probable that one will be issued in a few days. Commissioner Sparks made a report to the Secretary of the Interior upon information received at the general land office to the effect that the Montana Land company is making extensive depredations on the public timber, or the unsurveyed land, along the line of the Northern Pacific railway company and that private surveys are being made by the timber company with a view of claiming the lands depredated upon are old sections belonging to the New York company and not to the United States. Commissioner Sparks in his report urges vigorous prosecution against both companies. He says that he questions whether the Northern Pacific company has any legal right to any lands along such portions of its road, at least not at the time when he read was required to be constructed, but that if it has such a right generally, it has no right to specify the tracts until the sections have been defined by public survey; that such sections cannot be defined by private surveys, and that private surveys are unlawful. He recommends that timber companies be enjoined from trespassing on public lands and from making such surveys, and says nothing but the most active and severe measures will put a stop to its depredations.

United States Civil Service Commissioner Obery is looking for some wonderful changes in this country within five years. To begin with the Government will assume control of the telegraphs and then of the railroads, a start toward which latter thing has already been made in Railroad Commissions and in the proposed regulation of railroads by Congress. Contract prison labor and child labor will be entirely done away with; there will be careful supervision of tenements, mines and the like; in a word, the leading demands of the working classes will be incorporated into law. Municipalities everywhere will own the water and gas-works and supply the people at cost.—Pittsburg Times.

When you compare a Mustang pony to a Georgia mule, it is as moonlight is to sunlight or as water is to wine. A Muscogee county farmer claims that he was recently breaking a young mule. A stalwart negro man mounted the mule in the middle of the lot and the spectators mounted the fence. The mule began to buck and dance at the same time. A cloud of dust enveloped him and the rider, and unearthly noises came from the midst of the cloud of dust. When the cloud of dust cleared away the mule was quietly eating out of the trough of his stall and one of the negro's knit suspenders wrapped tightly around his left hind leg. No other portion of the negro has yet been discovered.—Columbus, Ga., Enquirer-Sun.

Mr. J. P. Lawson, manager of the Highland Mexican Live Stock Company, has just visited El Paso. While in that city he furnished the Times with some interesting items. The Highland Company's ranch is located about 35 miles from Jiminez and about 150 miles from Chihuahua. The company own half a million acres of land, 11,000 cattle, 30,000 sheep and 5,500 horses and mules, and Mr. Lawson reports a splendid season, plenty of rain and everything favorable. He is boring an artesian well. He has gone down already 716 feet and has 620 feet of water, with every prospect of a flow. Mr. Lawson says that few cattle are being brought into this locality; big land sales are frequent. Foreigners now own about twelve million acres of land in the State of Chihuahua, mostly Americans and Englishmen. The Highland Company is Scotch. With one exception all the big purchases of property in Chihuahua have been within the past three years. There are only three or four large Mexican estates left in the State. When foreigners once get a foothold, the Mexicans show a disposition to move out. Land may be had at from 35 to 50 cents per acre.

This much abused and by some despised tree gives us strong evidence of the adoption of means to ends. In this climate one would think nature had made a mistake, she should have given this tree broad leaves, that we may have shade. On the contrary it is a narrow-leaved tree, allowing the sun to partially act upon the grass underneath, which grows freely up to the very body of the tree. Under wide-leaved trees, no vegetation lives. Our bees get the purest honey from its bloom; our stock grow fat upon the beans; it produces blossoms, green pods and matured fruit all at the same time; it furnishes the best timber for posts, lasting many a year; as fire wood it is unexcelled; the leaves are eagerly eaten by all kinds of stock. But the most surprising thing is that during a rainy or wet season (when beans and bloom are not required by man and beast) there are no beans produced. When a drought comes, as this summer for instance, our stock are eating the third crop of beans already. The tree puts forth a great effort and gives an abundance of fruit. No other tree here or in the States is so well adapted to man's wants and fulfills its mission so fully as our Mesquite.—Texas Stockman.

Referring to the cattle of Brazil, the Live Stock Journal, London, has the following: "Rio Grande de Sul is one of the most southern provinces of Brazil. The country is wholly agricultural, and the principal subject engrossing attention is cattle. This industry is assuming large dimensions as about 800,000 head are slaughtered yearly for export. It is estimated that there are about 9,000,000 head of cattle in the province, and the practice is

to slaughter oxen at about four years old and cows at fourteen or fifteen years. The Brazilians in Rio Grande have little idea of early maturity, though they study economy of production. In fact, the owners pay little or no attention to their herds, and the cattle have to forage for their food. Cattle breeding as understood in England is unknown and vast herds wander about at their own sweet will, unprotected and positively uncared for.

Last Saturday night about 11:30 p.m. an alarm was raised in the Barrio Libre at the head of Meyers street, and Officer Roche hurried thither to find a Mexican woman, Urdina Padia, in a corral half submerged in the blood that was spurting from a severed artery in her right arm. A doctor had immediately been sent for, but arrived too late to render any assistance to the dying woman. Her husband Lorenzo Nabaret, was also streaming with blood from a deep, but not serious, slash across his cheek and forehead. Jose Romero, Santa Loza and Manuel Uterias were arrested on suspicion as accessories to the crime, but the actual wielder of the murderous knife Jose Peralo escaped. A watch was put upon his house in Yaqui town, an shortly after the culprit was observed stealing quietly into his premises. The watch, who was a mere boy, unable to handle such a desperate criminal, hastened to inform officer Roche, who with Judge Lovell, was examining the ground where the murdered woman had lain, but when they arrived at the house a few moments later the fiend had flown. Immediately pursuit was instituted by two parties, one following the road towards Silver Lake, the other scouring the tules in the vicinity of Warner's Mill. The latter party caught sight of the offender, but on account of the dense growth of tules his capture could not be effected. The cause of the difficulty could not be ascertained.—Tucson Citizen.

Judge Henderson this week rendered a decision at chambers that is of great importance to the cattle interest. The facts upon which the decision was based are as follows: Early in the summer, before the commencement of the rainy season and when it was thought there was some danger of a drought in this locality, M. Half & Bro., of San Antonio, Texas, brought into the territory and turned loose upon that section of the county lying just east of San Agustín pass about 800 head of cattle. Thereupon B. E. Davies, of Davis & Lesinsky, applied for and obtained an injunction restraining Half & Bro. from permitting their cattle to pasture on so much of the land in that section as is owned by the plaintiffs, and from using water thereon. To this bill the defendants demurred, and after argument Judge Henderson sustained the injunction. The defendants offered to prove that they possessed land in the same locality and more than sufficient water for their cattle; also that it was the custom of the country to permit cattle to range at will. The judge held that even if so, that was no defence and that the defendants would have to keep their cattle off the plaintiffs premises and from his water. The judge admitted that cattle were free commoners, but based his decision upon a statute of 1832, providing that herds should not be permitted under the pretext of pasturing upon the public domain, to pasture within nine miles of any settlement or ranch. The defendants claimed that this law, thought general in terms, was intended to apply solely to the valley lands, and had no application to such cases as the one in question. This decision of Judge Henderson, if it proves to be the law, will revolutionize the cattle

business of the territory by compelling cattlemen everywhere to close herd their cattle, thereby adding largely to the expense of the business. The case goes on appeal to the supreme court.—Las Cruces Republican.

A New Mexico paper contains the particulars of the final taking of J. A. B. Hanson, a hard character, who last year in company with a number of other alleged cattlemen turned cattle on the range of Doak Good. The party with which he was connected, immediately upon their arrival in the country, commenced stealing cattle and were notified to leave. With the exception of Hanson they all accepted the invitation, and pulled out, Hanson saying that he would not leave except as a corpse, and that he would make all who had spoken of him as a thief eat their words or bite the dust. A short time after he sent word over the country that he was about to run a-muck among his neighbors, and all prepared for his coming. He first tackled the Carter brothers who argued him out of his sanguinary purpose. He then proceeded to Doak Good's place, who had been notified of his coming. On arriving there he asked Good to apologise for what he had said. Good refused to do so, and Hanson said, "I will give you until morning to do so and then kill you if you refuse." He then retired to a hill at a short distance from the house and protected himself behind a large rock. In the evening he halloed to Good to bring out his supper, and also notified him that he would give notice of the opening of hostilities in the morning by yelling. In this position behind the rock, he remained all night, and early in the morning he, true to his word, yelled several times and then proceeded to bombard the house. The fire was returned by Good and his hired man, and a desultory fire was kept up until ten o'clock in the morning, when Hanson, whom it was afterward discovered had been wounded twice, seemed to become desperate, and started direct for the house, when he was killed. On his body was found a list of men whom he had resolved to kill. He was buried on a sandhill near the scene, where he had a child buried, it having been his request when he started out on his raid, that he be interred near his child's grave should he be killed. His actions and talk would indicate that he was crazy, a condition caused probably by his having discovered a few days before his trouble that his wife was untrue to him, and the racket he was having with his neighbors. He leaves no one in New Mexico to mourn his death, and the only relative known of is his wife.

The Globe Silver Belt says it is reliably informed that the Indians on the San Carlos Reservation will be self-supporting after the end of next June, except that the issuance of beef will have to be continued, but even that can be greatly reduced. Captain Pierce is evidently, as agent, the right man in the right place.

Salt regularly fed to horses will eliminate excess of mucous and destroy the grub of the bot, prevent colic and indigestion, and flatulency of the stomach and bowels, so common with horses in confinement and neglectful attention. It will prevent serious disorders among cattle when on pasture, or stabled, if provided for them in each at all time.

Between five and six hundred head of cattle were shipped on Tuesday, by William Garland, to his ranch in Williamson Valley. The cattle were unloaded at Ash Fork and driven from that point to the range. This is the second load shipped by Mr. Garland during the past month.—Critic.